

THE CONFEDERATE.
A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

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WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months.....

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THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, February 9, 1864

From Below.

The city has been excited with reports for a day or two, of important movements among our troops in the Eastern counties; and the rumor has extensively prevailed of great deeds accomplished. We have been in possession of important information for a day or two, but thought it prudent to withhold all we knew. But as we learn from our very reliable correspondent below, that the expedition is no longer a secret, we may be liberty to give to the public some of the information he has communicated to us.

He informs us that every thing is working well—that our forces were moving towards the coast both on the north and south sides of the Neuse. He says six brigades (giving me the names, which we withhold) with two battalions of artillery and two regiments of cavalry, were moving from the south side of the river under the immediate supervision of Major General Pickett, who is in full command of the entire expedition while a portion of another force were marching in a certain direction so as to cut off the enemy's retreat. And at the same time another column was moving in another important direction given. The place to be attacked was to be assailed at three points simultaneously, aided by a marine corps; and the assault was supposed to have taken place on Sunday night last.

We received this information from our correspondent on Monday, who promised to write again on yesterday. We have not received his letter, and fear it has not been delivered by the person to whom it was entrusted, as it was forwarded (if sent) by private hand. We hope to receive something by telegraph from him before going to press. If so, it will be found under our Telegraphic Head. In the meantime we say to our readers—be of good cheer—inspiring news will be received from that quarter before many hours.

THE NORTH CAROLINA FRONTIER.—The Richmond Examiner has learned from a most reliable source, that a detachment from a Massachusetts negro regiment, under the colonel commanding, left Norfolk last week for Currituck county, North Carolina, to attack, and capture if possible, some of our guerrillas of Lieutenant White's command. Failing in this, they visited a second time the house of Lieut. White, and, after abusing the family, took his daughter, an accomplished young lady of seventeen years. After having her hands tied in front of her and the rope thrown over her shoulders, she was driven, by a big negro, with cursing and abuse, in front of the command, towards Norfolk. When within five miles of Norfolk they met a regiment of New York white infantry, who, with its colonel at the head, knocked over the negro driver, and rescued Miss White from the negro guard, and sent her to Norfolk in a carriage.

FROM THE BLACKWATER.—The Richmond Examiner learns from Col. Griffin's, that a Yankee gunboat, with troops aboard, approached Windsor, North Carolina, coming up Keshia river, which unites with the Roanoke river, near its mouth. When within five miles of Windsor, the boat was attacked by thirty cavalry, belonging to Company B, Sixty-second Georgia regiment, who, after killing three and wounding seven of the enemy, succeeded in driving the boat back down the river. We lost one man and horse.—*Examiner.*

SKIRMISH ON THE CHOWAN.—The Petersburg Express of yesterday, had learned of passengers from Weldon the day before, that it was reported that the Yankees were advancing in that direction. On Saturday, Colonel Griffin's Cavalry had a skirmish with the advance forces at some place in the vicinity of Winton or Celerain, and were compelled to fall back before superior numbers. No further particulars could be learned.

It Butler has determined to advance on Weldon, we feel sure, that like Colonel Spears, he will be apt to meet a Colonel Ransom on the road, ere he gets to the end of his journey.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The last Fayetteville Observer contains the first decision that we have heard of under the new laws of Congress concerning the principals, who had hired substitutes, made by Judge French, at Lumberton, on Friday last, in a case of habeas corpus from Moore county. It affirms the constitutionality of the law and remands the prisoners, that their friends may be released. Witness Mr. Everett's oration at Gettysburg:

"The heart of the people, North and South, is for the Union. Indications, too plain to be mistaken, announce the fact, both in the East and the West of the States in rebellion. In North Carolina and Arkansas the fatal chord at length is broken. At Raleigh and Little Rock, the lips of honest and brave men are unsealed, and an independent press is drumming itself by this prompt and voluntary devotion of themselves to the service of the country, are beyond all praise and deserve the unbounded gratitude of the Government."

And Mr. Smith, of N. C., has introduced in the House, a bill to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates in the army one hundred per cent.; and a resolution, instructing the Committee on the Medical Department to inquire into the expediency of increasing the salaries of sick and wounded soldiers in Hospital.

We are glad to see these movements. We are in favor of all measures that will add to the comfort and relieve the wants of our noble soldiers.

FOR EAST TENNESSEE.—Information has been received by the Jonesborough (Tenn.) Telegraph, that one division of our army, with the cavalry, had moved forward in the direction of Knoxville. The news was received at current at Russellville, that the enemy had evacuated Knoxville. The report, however, gained little credence.

The troops were receiving clothing and shoes—which they stood much in need of—and were in fine spirits, and hopeful as to the future.—*Rich. Whig.*

A deserter was shot near Henderson, Granville county, last week,

WEEKLY CONFEDERATE.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 9, 1864.

VOL. 1.

NO. 2.

What Does It Mean?

[CONTINUED.]

Our second proposition was, to prove that others understood the intention of the Standard to be secession, by a State Convention in the Confederacy. Dr. Leach is somewhat of a novice in his association with the Standard. He has not yet learned the art of holding the bag, so as not to let the cat out.

Certainly he understands the Standard to be in conformity with his views, to he selects that as the organ of their publication; and his communications are familiarly addressed to the Standard, signed with the initials of the writer, with the assurance that they will be published, accompanied by these sweet morsels of fonda flattery, so soft, so blandishing, so easy to the palate of the Standard's consummate skill, and yet so grateful to ignorance and vanity. Certainly Dr. Leach knew his friend and sympathizer, when he selected the Standard.

Certainly the two meetings, in Greene and Granville, so under took him, for by each was he selected as the organ of publication—each having resolved him to be the friend and champion of the cause—and one of them being willing to "have its right hand forged in the fire." (which would be a great blessing to Greene county,) and "its tongue cleave to the rest of its mouth," (which would be no loss to anybody,) if it ever forgets the Standard.

The member elect from the Seventh district who rejoices in the name of Christian—not the first misnomer by many in this world of quen names—is known very lately and very openly to advocate the secession of the State, and the Editor of the Standard is his favorite for Governor. He knows, or thinks he knows, the sentiments of the Standard. An official of high station not far from the Capital, in a late conversation with a gentleman of this city, announced that the object was to call a Convention to carry the State out of the Confederacy—that he favored it, and on being asked what were Gov. Vance's views, he replied he did not care for the Governor, or his views. This conversation was not private, and we are authorized to give the names of the parties.—This official we know to be a confidential political friend of the Standard—and we know them to be mutual supporters.

Just as the daily peace meetings, which advocated the "Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was"—measuring the United States Constitution and Union—found a publication in the Standard, so every meeting now to be held to agitate a Convention for secession, will seek the same outlet to the public. And we hazard the assertion, that there is not a traitor in North Carolina, who hates the Confederacy and places for re-association with our enemies, if he takes any paper, takes the Standard, and looks to it for the support and encouragement of the end he desires. While he is in North Carolina—in the press, and in the loyal press of other States—he among the loyal citizens—and in every Confederate State, whether you meet them at home, in the Rail Road cars, in the public cities—whether they be civilians, or officers, or soldiers of the army, you hear a distrust of our soldiers—aspersions upon them in this category—and tend to discredit them from the start.

We shall take up our third proposition tomorrow.

CONGRESS.

The Greensboro "Peace Meeting."

We are indebted to a friend of this city, for the following extract of a letter giving the particulars of the "Peace Meeting" recently held in Greensboro.

GREENSBORO, Feb. 1, 1864.

The announcement of a "Peace Meeting" to be held in our town, filled our loyal people with the greatest forebodings; but now, as it is over, we breathe more freely. The meeting was a disgrace to our patriotic little town—but it broke up in a row—and a tangible affair it was. Crowds of people came from the country to see what would be done," as they said. The speakers, R. P. D. F. C. and J. L., tried to get up a meeting. The Court House bell several times sent out its inviting peals, and finally at 12 o'clock, the meeting began, as one of the leaders trying to speak. But the crowd cheered, hissed, and applauded in such a manner that every effort to be heard, or to organize was utterly vain. The crowd used all kinds of abusive and ridiculous epithets, rendering the appearance of the speaker supremely ludicrous. Even rotten eggs were in demand, and the traitors gave up in despair, and sneaked out of the Court House, at 1 o'clock—the meeting having lasted only half an hour.

Late in the day, one of the leaders was accused on the street by a soldier, who asked, "if he were one of the Union men?"—and upon his replying in the affirmative, gave him a good thrashing, and if left alone, might have knocked all his treason out of him—but several persons interfered and he was carried off by a negro man covered with blood.

Regret is experienced by many that the others did not get a thrashing too, but they were smart enough to keep out of the way. The whole town seems to feel a disregard of their course, and would like to see them suffer for their attempt to get up a "traitor's meeting." A fourth leader had the sagacity to leave town early on Saturday morning, no doubt having some important business elsewhere which demanded his attention;—and his shore experience in military matters during the first year of the war, having taught him, that "discretion is the better part of valor," and that "he who runs away, may live to fight another day."

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We join the Lynchburg Republican in the following protest against abuses practiced by the Telegraphic Press Association upon the publishers of Newspapers. Beside the unisons complained of by the Republican, we may mention the ridiculous verbiage of some of the despatches—words, words, words being strung together, seemingly for no other reason than to make the despatch longer.—See the Richmond telegram in this paper, relative to the verdict of the Jury in the trial of Forde for murder.

THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.—We hope our brethren of the press will unite with us in a solemn protest to Mr. Thrasher, against the present management of the "Press Association."

As now conducted, it is a monstrous outrage upon the press, and unless corrected is obliged to result in the financial ruin of nearly all the papers in the Confederacy. Its original design was a good one. It was to furnish the daily press with the latest and most important news from different points of the compass, and at such rates as the paper could afford to pay. But does it fulfill this purpose? It becomes the vehicle of all the trash which idle newsmongers can pick up from one end of the Confederacy to the other. It leads to the press of an enormous expense a vast quantity of matter which a newspaper would not clip from an exchange. For instance, it is telegraphed from Orange Court House that Mosby captured two men and three horses on a certain occasion. Well, who cares if he did? Another goes up to inform us that General Lee has been captured, and if he did, who cares? Well, what of it? Another sends forth a message that ten Yankee prisoners, captured at such a place, have just arrived. Well, who cares? A Congressional reporter sends his speculations all over the country every day, about the proceedings of Congress. They are very good, but editors have to pay for them, and they don't want to do it. All of these things and a thousand others are the gross abuses of the Press Association.—Its agents send us numerous things that are no news—that we would not ship from an exchange, much less pay for at telegraphic rates.

We could say much more upon this subject, but it is needless for us to do so, as the conduct of which we speak are known to all the world arrayed itself against us.

If this be so, the Standard carries the remedy.

WE SHALL TAKE UP OUR THIRD PROPOSITION TOMORROW.

Congress and the Press.

The Richmond Dispatch says truly, that the Confederate Congress, unless it is their intention to stop the daily press of the Confederacy, should amend that portion of the act which has passed the Senate exempting only the printers and one editor of a daily press.—We do not suppose that the action of the Senate was designed to paralyze the great organ of the popular mind and heart, and to strike dumb the speaking trumpet which has summoned this nation to the battle.

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THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, February 9, 1861.

From Kinston.

We have received from Richmond, the following official despatch from Gen. Pickett, to the War Department, of the operations of the expedition sent below Kinston. Gen. P's despatch is dated the 8th instant:

I made a reconnaissance within a mile and a half of Newbern with Hoke's Brigade, part of Corse's and Clingman's, and some artillery. We met the enemy in force at Bachelor's Creek, killed and wounded about a hundred, captured thirteen officers, two hundred and eighty prisoners, fourteen negroes, two rifled pieces with their caissons, three hundred stand of small arms, four ambulances, three wagons, fifty-five animals, a quantity of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and two flags. Commander Wood captured and destroyed the U. S. gunboat Underwater. Our loss thirty-five killed and wounded.

[Signed] G. E. PICKETT.

Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following from Col. McRae, one of the Editors of this paper:

On Monday morning we started for Halifax, to attend a special session of Court; but hearing, for the first time, at Goldsboro', that an expedition had started towards Newbern with a view to capture, we changed our course for Kinston, intending to participate in the interesting ceremony. Arriving at Kinston, we summoned to our aid an ancient staff, was soon in the Quartermaster's Department, and with a trusty guide set out about sunset through Gum and the Dover swamps towards the sacred city.

It was a night auspicious for attack, dark, with but few stars shedding a dim light and frequently wholly obscured by clouds. Providence blessed the undertaking with a good omen. Through the long night we toiled our way along and reached Headquarters in the morning.

If the purpose of the expedition was to take Newbern, it has not succeeded; but much has been accomplished. The enemy have been driven panic stricken from encampments which they seemed to have erected with the idea of permanent and undisturbed occupancy. Two choice pieces of artillery, with about seventy-five horses, large quantities of Quartermaster and Commissary stores, wagons and baggage, have been captured, and about four hundred prisoners of all ranks, from Lt. Colonel down; a first class garrison destroyed on the very beach under the guns of their fortifications, and the crew brought off, with a loss on our part of only about forty or fifty killed and wounded—among the former of whom, it is true we are obliged to number Col. Shaw.

Altogether, it was a useful, and though not fully successful, was an important and glorious achievement. If there be cause of offence, we are not disposed to bestow it. Our observation and experience have long since taught us, that it is far easier to criticize and blame a failure, than to prevent one, and those most facile in criticism are but little reliable to plan an operation—and the last so to put it in execution. But it is not ingenuous in us to claim for our two Brigadiers—Hoke and Clingman—the performance of all they were required to accomplish. Indeed, the execution by Gen. Hoke of the difficult task of clearing the road at Bachelor's Bridge, was skillful and brilliant. His front of the enemy—the pursuit of the fugitives, and the advance of these brigades to within range of the fortifications around the town, were successful exemplifications of the ardor and courage of our troops when well handled, and of their superiority over the foe.

The result of the expedition is as we have given above. If there be explanation to give, or to be required, the public should wait to hear before condemning any. In the meantime, the "Yankee brethren" about Newbern had a sound thrashing and a most awful scare.

The New York Tribune.

A friend has loaned us a copy of this infamous abolition sheet, of the 23d ult., in which we find a good deal about North Carolina. The Newbern correspondent of the Associated Press, writing from that place on the 18th ult., says:

Vigilance.

It is impossible that the Governor can look, indeed, after every thing. His hours are not idle and his office is no sinecure. Besides, our Governor is one of those honest and easy natures most liable to profligacy. Carrying his heart in his hand, and deceiving no one; a politician only by compulsion—having neither the acquired art, nor the natural simulations of this class of character—he is as unsuspecting as a child. He might have an enemy in his very office—close to his very person—in one he supposes to be a confidential friend—this enemy might be hostile in all his sentiments, and might be wavering around his very body the snare to crush him—he might be a friend the Governor would call to his bedside in case of sickness, to administer his physic, or write his will, and our unsuspecting Chief Magistrate would never dream of poison in his cup.

It is feared that he is not yet aware that numerous enemies, under skilful leaders, are plotting his overthrow. Just as Lord Dundreary says—"a man may be a fool and never know it," so others may be wholly false to him, and he never suspect it. When these guileless ones cannot be aroused, their friends should see for them, and interpose between them and the danger. We do this to-day: We warn the Governor of the proximity of the danger, where he thinks he may find *us and counsel*. He has political adversaries. His very *oxfordance* may be turned against himself, and the petard may be thrown in his own house that is destined to blow him.

Seriously—among the injuries which the agitators seek to inflict on the State, is their effort to break down the influence of the Governor and destroy his popularity. Already five or six are named—one of whom is to be "made alive"—when Governor Vance is "killed off."

As one of his friends—we blow a very Gabriel's blast, if peradventure we may wake him. Let him not be like a "foolish virgin," and fail to score his "oil" before the stock is sold out.

Let him look to the closed neighbors he has; let him take no medicine till he has analyzed. Eyes right—left—front, in military phrase. This is the policy of our "Captain General."

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A friend has loaned us a copy of this infamous abolition sheet, of the 23d ult., in which we find a good deal about North Carolina. The Newbern correspondent of the Associated Press, writing from that place on the 18th ult., says:

The wholesale conscription law is creating great consternation and excitement in the western portion of North Carolina, where preparations are being made to resist it.

Public meetings are held, some of which openly advocate the Southern Confederacy, and favor a return to the Union.

"The Raleigh Standard," *the power behind the throne*, (the editor an ex-con.,—GODSON) in commenting upon a speech delivered in the Senate by Mr. Brown, says:

Here follows the Standard's notorious article repeatedly copied by us, in which it threatens that "North Carolina will take her own affairs into her own hands," &c.; and another infamous article from the Standard headed "Dangers to North Carolina," which has been also exposed in *The Confederate*.

And in an editorial, the Tribune says: "The slaveholder's rebellion is on its last legs, we fed; and the knowledge of this impels us to make one final, desperate effort." That the "great and powerful majority of this whites cannot be coerced" into submission to the conscription law—that "they cannot drive their abhored white male population into their camps—nothing like it." That "North Carolina will not stand if—persons can barely be kept in the field by close watching" with more of the same sort.

Now, what has contributed to produce the impression that North Carolina will not stand the execution of the Conscription act? Where do these Yankee writers find the accounts of meetings from the proceedings of which they learn that the Southern Confederacy is "openly repudiated," and that "They favor a return to the Union?" Even from the Standard, because they quote from it to prove that "preparations are being made to resist the new Government." (The italics are ours.)

—(Ex. CONGO.)

"We believe the time has come when North Carolina should take steps, in her sovereign capacity, to check the usurpations of the Confederate Government, and pave the way to peace."

"The people will arise in their majesty and assert their sovereignty." She is this day, and has been from the first, the key-stone of the Confederacy—such, if that stone should fall, the arch will tumble.

Thus the rising of the people is threatened, which is to sweep opposition, and take affairs out of the hands of the common Government into their own hands—This is to be done by a Convention, which is to represent the sovereignty of the people in the most imposing from. The right of this Convention to assemble in the midst of war, is fully claimed. The powers claimed in its behalf are to be indefinite—as though the times were ordinary and normal, instead of being abnormal and revolution.

This Convention, with the air and majesty of sovereignty, is to silence the Confederate Government—put it to a stand, and stop its action by the announcement—"We cannot submit to this"—we cannot submit to that.—WE WILL THIS.

And thus the stone—the Key-stone is to be withdrawn, and the arch is to tumble. And the Standard believes that the time has come to check these usurpations—to raise up this majority—and North Carolina only remaining true while she "remains in the Confederate."

Congress is warned, that the day is at hand. Let us contemplate for a moment this scene which the Standard conjures into existence:

The withdrawal of the stone and the tumbling of the arch—the Confederate cause last—it's army disbanded—its leaders surrendered to the merciless fury of the foe—our flag torn and trampled under foot—our soldiers cowarded and abused—the glories of victory eclipsed by the dark shadow of unsuccessful rebellion. Every household desolated—a spy on every path—liberty, honor, right of property all—dead, hideous, monstrous, unnatural death, rioting through the land!

If the Standard's threat be fulfilled, this will be the fate, feebly sketched, of us all.—Will the Standard escape? No. When that stone falls, its time will have come—it and its associates. They will be crushed to atoms in the ruins. Meeting between the upper and nether millstones, their ruin will be inevitable: for, we borrow the language of a once undoubted, and eloquent writer—"they who remain here and plot against the South, will be visited with a swift destruction."

It would be received with welcome, if the Standard would revert to its position at the commencement of the war, and join hands with the friends of the cause, and re-adopt its ancient language.

But it is our duty to warn it, and those who follow its dangerous teachings, that they tread a path full of peril. If they progress much farther, they will reach counter-revolution, and the conflict they invoke will be upon them.

"Hermes," the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, says it is reported that Gen. Elzy is to take the field and Gen. Winder to take Elzy's place as commander of the department, and Lengier to succeed Winder.

What Does It Mean?—Concluded.

Now let us examine the Standard's position and see if it does not prove it in favor of a Convention for secession—that position taken by itself in its EDITORIAL.

In its issue of October the 7th, 1861, appears a long card, from the editor of the Standard, giving a history of the "mobbing of his office," and an exposé of the editor's sentiments—*we give it credit that it disavowed the proceedings of some of the peace meetings of last summer, further, that on more than one occasion it has disavowed being for secession or reconstruction; but while so disavowing, it publishes sentiments and pursues a line of conduct necessarily leading to that terminus.* The man who aims the loaded rifle at his neighbor's head, and, pulling the trigger, spends the deadly bullet through his brains, might as well say he did not intend to kill him—but the law and right reason both divine the intention from the act, and will hold the actor responsible for the consequences.

In that issue of October 7th, the Standard, takes this position:

"But it is said that to talk for peace at home while our troops are fighting for it in the field, operates against the cause. I do not believe it. What sort of peace? A return to the old Government? No. Submission to Lincoln? No. What then? A peace based on the separation of a portion of the Southern States from the other States, and two or three independent Governments, that is what I would call an honorable peace."

It goes on to say, that this may be done by giving up Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Western Virginia. It would say to the North—"take these States—take the public lands—take the Navy and all the public property within your borders, *only let us go*, and let us alone."

It is true it speaks afterwards of some effort at a treaty about the Chesapeake and Mississippi, and a union of a government with some eight or ten States—but the above is the language it would have a Convention of North Carolinians hold with the Lincoln Government. It would ignore, forget and efface the glorious acts of the soldiers of these exiled States, and condemn them and their royal people, to perpetual banishment and loss of home—if only our Yankees masters will let US go! No terms of the nation's independence, but an inglorious forsaking of our allies, and a base bargaining stipulation for self!

But this is not all. In the issue of November the 14th, the Standard asserts that, "the State has a right to secede whenever she may choose to do so—war or no war. And having prepared the public mind on the right of secession, on the 13th of January it institutes the probable exercise of this right in these remarkable words, embodied from various articles:

"The day is not distant, when the people will take their affairs into their own hands, and those who may stand in the way will break like a pipe stem in the torrent."

"She has a right to call a Convention, and to hold it, without being responsible for so doing to every power on earth."

What she will do in that Convention, is a matter for her own people to determine."

"A Convention, for example, could say to the Government, 'Respect the *sacredness* of the *habeas corpus*—we will stand by you.'"

"She has a right to call a Convention, and to hold it, without being responsible for so doing to every power on earth."

1. Resolved, That having at the commencement of hostilities enlisted for the war, we have seen no reason to regret our choice, but, on the contrary, the continued cruelty, parity, and vindictiveness of our malignant foes, as well as our less noble foes, deserved firesides and dedicated homes make us more and more resolute in our determination to continue steadfast until the end.

2. Resolved, That we declare ourselves enlisted in the cause of Southern Rights and Southern Independence as long as our armed forces exist.

3. Resolved, That we send a warning to the commanding general of the United States to withdraw his troops from the State, or we will declare war against him.

4. Resolved, That we have no confidence in the military or naval forces of the United States, and that the liberty manifested by our commanders, and the successful efforts they have made to supply our necessities, is an earnest of their increasing care in our behalf, and should, and does, receive our heartfelt thanks.

5. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be handed to our commander, Col. W. E. Cox, with the request that he forward a copy of them to our Commanding Generals, and to the President of the Confederate States, and that they be published in the Richmond, Va., and North Carolina papers.

Col. Cox being called for, addressed the meeting, after which the meeting adjourned.

J. M. CAHO, Chairman.

For The Confederate.

The Second N. C. Regiment Re-enlisting.

At a meeting held by the enlisted men of the 2nd Regt. of North Carolina Infantry, on the 27th of January, 1861, on motion, Sergeant J. M. Caborn, was called to the chair, and Private L. K. Colly, of Co. E, was appointed Adj't.

After taking the chair, Sergeant Colly, in a few appropriate remarks, explained the object of the meeting.

On motion, the following Committee was

appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, viz: Ordinance Sergt. Alex. Murdoch, Sergt. W. A. Hitchcock, Capt. A. S. W. Bridges Co. B, Sergt. Joel Price Nowell, Capt. J. E. Davis, Co. D, Private Richard Nowell, Co. E, Private J. M. Ross, Co. F, Sergt. A. F. Sawyer, Co. G, Corp. John Wade, Co. I, and Priv. C. F. Hargate, Co. K.

For The Confederate.

From the Thirtieth N. C. Regiment.

At a meeting of the troops of the 30th N. C. Regiment, held at headquarters on the 27th of January, 1861, on motion, Captain J. F. Stansill, Capt. Wm. C. Martin, and Lieut. W. H. Litchfield, Co. E, were appointed Adj'ts.

After taking the chair, Captain Stansill, in a few appropriate remarks, explained the object of the meeting.

On motion, the following Committee was

appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, viz: Ordinance Sergt. Alex. Murdoch, Sergt. W. A. Hitchcock, Capt. A. S. W. Bridges Co. B, Sergt. Joel Price Nowell, Capt. J. E. Davis, Co. D, Private Richard Nowell, Co. E, Private J. M. Ross, Co. F, Sergt. A. F. Sawyer, Co. G, Corp. John Wade, Co. I, and Priv. C. F. Hargate, Co. K.

For The Confederate.

The Public Meeting in 47th N. C. Regiment.

Capt. 47th N. C. REGIMENT,

Near Orange C. H., Va.,

January 27, 1861.

At a meeting of the officers and privates of this regiment, held this day, on motion, Capt. J. H. Norwood was called to the chair, and Lieut. G. D. Tunstall requested to act as Secretary. Capt. W. C. Lansford being called to explain the object of the meeting, responded by reading General Order No. 7, Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, and stated that it was proposed to return to the Congress, and to call a convention to consider the most expedient mode of redressing the wrongs of the South.

Resolved, That we have the most unanimous

and decided confidence in our gallant chief,

General R. E. Lee, and will stand by him,

and support him, through thick and thin,

and when he calls us to the field,

we will rally around him, and stand by him,

and support him, through thick and thin,

and when he calls us to the field,

we will rally around him, and stand by him,

and support him, through thick and thin,

and when he calls us to the field,

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